Dr Ramsay

THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

SEVENTH DAY.

October 9th, 1865.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. *Prayer by the Rev. Henry Hardie of* the Presbyterian Church.

The minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved.

The President announced the committee on the State war debt. Messrs. Settle, Rockingham; Jackson, Randolph; Winston, Franklin; Rumley, Cartaret; Russell, Brunswick; Allen, Duplin; Logan, Rutherford; Dickey, Cherokee; Patterson, Caldwell; McDonald, Chatham; and Ferebee, Camden.

Judge Howard of Wilson, asked permission to record his vote in favor of the Ordinance abolishing slavery as he was absent from the hall on Saturday on account of sickness. Permission was granted.

Similar permission was granted to Messrs. Cowper, of Hertford and Wilson of Perquimans.

Judge Gilliam from the committee on General Amnesty reported as follows:

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Resolution upon the subject of a total Amnesty to the People of N. Carolina.

Resolved, That under the strong impressions which it has conceived of the kindness and wisdom displayed by His Excellency President Johnson in composing the troubles that have arisen out of the recent rebellion, this Convention ventures to express a hope that if not incompatible with the views which his Excellency's, better information enables him to take of the present situation of affairs, he will speedily proclaim a total Amnesty for political offences to all the good people of North Carolina, upon their taking the oath prescribed in his proclamation of May 29th 1865.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention transmit a copy of the above resolution to His Excellency, President Johnston.

Mr. Sloan of Gaston from the committee on re-districting the State reported from that committee as follows:

An Ordinance to divide North Carolina into seven Congressional Districts.

1. *Be it ordained by the people of N. Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of electing representatives in the Congress of the United States, the State shall be divided into seven districts, as follows namely:—The first district shall be composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the second district, of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret, Duplin and New Hanover; the third district, of the counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, Anson and Stanly; the fourth district, of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash Johnston and Chatham; the fifth district, of the counties of Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the sixth district, of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander; the seventh district of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay; each of which districts shall be entitled to elect one representative in the Congress of the United States.

The election for representatives in Congress, shall be held and conducted in every respect in conformity with the rules, regulations and restrictions as set forth and prescribed in the 69th Chapter of the Revised Code, except that the polls shall be opened in the first district at the court house in the county of Bertie; in the second, at the court house in the county of Lenoir; in the third district, at the court house in the county of Cumberland; in the fourth district, at the court house in the county of Wake; in the fifth district at the court house in the county of Guilford; in the sixth district, at the court house in the county of Iredell, and in the seventh district at the court house in the county of Buncombe.

Mr. Phillips of Orange from the committee on Acts of the Convention, General Assembly and Courts since May 1861, reported back the ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and recommending its passage with certain amendments. Mr. Phillips desired on to-morrow to present the ordinance as amended.

By Mr. Phillips,

A resolution to appoint a special committee to enquire and report to this Convention, whether any part of the public records heretofore deposited in this capitol are now necessary and if so whether and what action is missing for their restoration.

[Mr. Settle asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Finance to retire from the hall, in order to hold an immediate session.]

By Mr. Caldwell of Burke,

A resolution authorizing the President of the Convention, to procure a parchment to enroll the ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, upon which those delegates who desire it could record their names with the names of the counties they represent.

By Mr. Joyner of Warren,

Resolutions relating to legislation upon private debts contracted previous to the out-break of the late war and during its continuance, provides for the committee on public and private debts to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of taking some decided action prohibiting forced collection the resolution was referred to the committee on public and private debts.

By Mr. McDonald of Chatham,

Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, which were properly referred [the resolutions provide for the election of all State officers by the people.]

By Mr. [illegible] of Mecklenburg,

An ordinance to establish a Penitentiary.

By Mr. Howard of Wilson,

A resolution making it the duty of the committee on Acts of the General Assembly, Convention and Courts since May 186[illegible] to enquire into the propriety of this Convention confirming the charter of the Piedmont Railroad, in order that the rights of the State may not be forfeited.

By Mr. Smith of Johnson,

Resolutions to amend the constitution, which were referred to the committee on [illegible] Resolutions provide that members of the General Assembly be required to have been for five years a white citizen of the State and for two years a white citizen of the district or county he represents—Senators to be thirty years of age at least and Commoners to be at least twenty one.]

By Mr. Donnell of Beaufort,

An ordinance to provide for the payment of the debt contracted before the war.

By Mr. Baker of Ashe,

An ordinance in regard to Public Roads.

Mr. Bynum, of Lincoln, moved that one hundred and fifty copies of the State Constitution be printed for the use of the Convention. Passed.

By Mr. McRae of Cumberland. An ordinance providing that at the election to be held in November next, Cumberland shall be entitled to two members of the House of Commons and that Harnett be entitled to one.

By Mr. Moore of Wake. An ordinance qualifying certain persons as voters.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, moved that the committee on Constitutional amendments, be empowered to employ a clerk, which was adopted.

Mr. Love of Jackson moved that the vote by which the ordinance providing for the election of members of a General Assembly &c., was passed, be reconsidered. The ayes and noes were called and the vote was reconsidered,

Ayes 93.
Noes 20.

By Mr. Thompson of Bertee,

An Ordinance in relation to late Officers of the State.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled, that all officers under the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, which since the 20th May 1861, have been held by persons, who, no matter when chosen, have taken an oath inconsistent with the official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are hereby declared to be vacant, and the General Assembly at its first session hereafter, shall cause the same to be filled in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, and that all persons who may be thus appointed to fill said offices shall enter upon the performance of the duties of the same, whenever the provisional government in this State is at an end.

By Mr. Love of Jackson.

An Ordinance Re establishing the Supreme Court of the State.

[Provides for the re-establishment of the Supreme Court with the Hons. R. M. Pearson, W. H. Battle and M. E. Manly as judges thereof.

Unfinished Business.

The resolution of Mr. Brown of Caswell in regard to secession, and an ordinance introduced by Mr. Dickey of Caswell, prohibiting the assumption of the State war debt, were severally laid on the table. The ordinance of Mr. Henry of Macon, and Mr. Bynum of Lincoln, providing a change in the basis of representation, were upon motion of Mr. Bynum, referred to select a committtee of five.

The following message was received from His Excellency Governor Holden:

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1865.

To Hon. Edwin G. Reade,
President of the Convention:

SIR: I have received the following dispatch from Dr. R. J. Powell, the agent of the State, in Washington:

"WASHINGTON, Oct, 7th 1865.

The President is very much gratified with the action of the Convention. I write this in his office, and he tells me to say the Convention has done what is right and that such action adds greatly to our strength here."

Very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

Mr. Brooks moved to take up the ordinance providing for election of members of a General Assembly, &c., which was concurred in.

Mr. Phillips moved that the ordinance be taken up by sections. Agreed to

Several amendments were offered, but only two were agreed to as follows: One by Mr. Love, of Jackson, altering the time for the meeting of the Legislature from the third to the fourth Monday, of November; and one by Mr. Love, of Jackson, providing that a tax shall not be required as a qualification for a voter in the November election.

The ordinance as amended thus passed.

The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, to morrow.

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

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SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith

THOMAS McNEELY, Clk

Sept. 11, 1865. tfd83.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 12, 1865.

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR

GREAT MEN.

It has frequently been remarked that the late war produced no pre-eminently great men either in the cabinet or the field. We think the remark was predicated upon a superficial view of the claims of men in command. The war was a gigantic affair. The Anglo-Saxon of the North was arrayed by the hundred thousand against the Anglo-Saxon of the South. The one fought to maintain the integrity of the old Government—the other to sustain the inauguration of the new. Former political feuds, a diversity of pursuits, habits, modes of thought and expression had implanted a bitter antagonism which intensified the feelings and increased as the war progressed. The Cabinet controlled the field for nearly the whole period of the war on both sides and the war might have lasted much longer but for the influence of two measures—one at the North in clothing Gen. Grant with the supreme military control of the United States Army and a similar one at the South conferring the same high honors upon General Lee as to the Southern forces. If success be deemed the proper criterion of greatness then does General Grant stand pre-eminently high as a military chieftain. He gained his points after Hooker, Burnside and McClellan had signally failed. See with what consummate skill Lee fought his battles and defended himself at all points. With an army of conscripts, many unwilling to do duty, badly clothed and worse fed, with their ranks thinned every day by desertions, he stood like a wall of fire between Richmond and the mighty host which beleagured it.

Modest in manner, temperate in habit, christian in heart, prompt in action and always found at the post of duty—understanding the science of war in all its phases and every inch of the situation, it may seem strange that he failed. What great man never failed? It must be borne in mind that in estimating greatness we should never forget that it is a relative term—and that as the appliances of warfare became more destructive of human life aggressively and protective defensively in the same ratio was the chance of overwhelming and decisive victories or defeats, lessened. The General's part became harder to play—and the same remark is applicable to the character of the combatants—neither was fighting an inferior race but their equal. HAVELOCK had no brilliant victory to claim and yet his renown is imperishable. LEE is the HAVELOCK not of the South merely, but of America. His military genius and exalted private worth—the *toute ensemble* of his character would, had success attended his efforts, have placed him even higher on the pedestal of fame than his celebrated kinsman—the accident of failure cannot lower him.

It is impossible, so soon after the war, for our Northern brethren to appreciate Gen. Lee's character in its entirety—his purity of mind, his singleness of purpose, his devotion to principle, his abnegation of self. They see in him only the unsuccessful warrior.

But the time will come when they will learn what we have stated and they will be proud to claim him as an American, and will hold him up as (with a sigh exception) a bright EXEMPLAR to their sons.

Then there are Sheridan and Forrest and Stonewall Jackson—their feats and exploits are too well known. Then there are Sherman and Johnston. Without derogating from the claims of others we think these are *the* two great Generals of the war. Where is there anything to compare in the history of wars with the management of the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta? Or with Sherman's march from the Mississippi to the Atlantic? History will be searched in vain for a parallel.

Bragg could hardly be excelled in planning and winning battles, his skill, unfortunately for his reputation, went no further—his victories were barren. Rosecrans was, next to Johnston and Sherman, the best strategist of the war.

We state our candid convictions when we say that either Grant or Lee could have taken their respective forces, when first arrayed against each other, and have annihilated Napoleon on a second Waterloo. Wellington was a great General but where would he have been classed had Grouchy obeyed orders? Where would Napoleon have been classed had he died on the retreat from Moscow?

Suppose a Springfield rifle had been fired at Caesar when he landed in Briton, we trow, that he would have fled incontinently to his barges. It has become a fixed idea to regard these three as the greatest Captains the world has produced but we believe that when the true philosophy of the late war is fully understood and appreciated their light will pale before that of Grant, Lee, Sherman and Johnston.

But while we produced some great Generals we are obliged to admit, in the pithy dialect of Guilford, that our cabinet was a complete "slax." Mr. Lincoln evinced his greatness in the selection of a very able cabinet. We shall quit the subject here for though we think the Ex-President of the "so called" laid himself open to the criticism of history we think animadversions on his conduct are hardly in good taste at this time.

ALBERGER

For several years past we have needed a common noun to express the idea of honest quarter-master. This disideatum is now supplied by the word which heads our article, and we propose by common consent, to incorporate it as a common noun at once, into the language. Here after, when a Q. M. is spoken of as an alberger, we shall know that all's right.

"They feel anguish and not Disgrace."

These are the true and noble words of Judge Gholson as applied to the Southern people. It is a sentiment alike creditable to his head and heart, and will be handed down to posterity in common with many of the pithy expressions of great men. It expresses the truth, and expresses it beautifully. Judge Gholson's address in full will be found in another column.

The Attitude of Virginia

The Hon. Thos. S. Gholson, who represented the Petersburg, (Va.) District in the Confederate Congress, has addressed to his late constituents a letter from which we extract, for the information of our Northern readers, those portions which show the spirit and purposes with which the better and more intelligent part of the Southern people have accepted the issue of war. That due weight may be given to words, it is proper for us to say to those who do not know him that Judge Gholson is not only one of the purest and most upright citizens of Virginia, but a gentleman of distingeished ability, and long public service, and that he thoroughly understands the people of whom and for whom he speaks.

After declaring that he had delayed the publication of his letter till after he had been pardoned, in order to avoid even the suspicion of bidding for clemency—and after avowing that no one was more devoted than he to the cause of the Confederacy, so long as there was any hope of the success of that cause—he continued:

But now that there is no hope—that we have been overcome by the nembers and power of the United States, and have surrendered to their arms, I feel and avow that it is my duty and interest to obey their authority And I shall do so cheerfully and in good faith.

This proposed change in the course of my conduct is not greater than in my actual condition. If it was proper to battle for principles we believed right as long as there was hope of success, so is it manly, when you are vanquished, to accept with dignity the result. The South took a different view of her rights and duties, under the Federal Constitution, from that entertained by the Government. War followed. The South failed—the Government triumphed. The South must, therefore, abandon her views on the controverted points; and she has given up secession and slavery forever.

* * * * * * * * *

If any expect that we will prostrate ourselves in the dust, and with tears in our eyes, and sobs and sighs upon our lips, declare that "we repent and are sorry for our misdoings," they are mistaken. The South will engage in no such whining hypocrisy. That is not the attitude of the Southern people. They feel no humiliation. They feel anguish, but not disgrace.

The Government should not according to its avowed polity, be willing to receive back into the Union any State whose sincerity or loyalty is questionable. Nor should any Southern man expect pardon and amnesty, who cannot be trusted faithfully to keep and observe the oath of allegiance he has taken. But how shall the people of a State manifest their sincerity and loyalty? What guarantee can a citizen give that he will support the Constitution and obey the laws? Will you believe only such as come with apparent contrition, and make professions of the deepest sorrow and penitence? Or, will you trust the men who come and tell you frankly, "You have overcome us—further resistance would be folly. You have not convinced us that our opinions were erroneous, but you have convinced us that it is vain to resist your power, and that it is our duty to submit, and we do so in good faith." Which of the two would generous men sooner confide in? Would they not fear that the contrition and penitence of the former came after Lee and Johnston had surrendered?

* * * * * * * * *

The truth is, as all Southern men could know, that from the time the war commenced, no matter what our people thought or felt before, there was really no division of sentiment among us. All, male and female, young and old, prayed for the success of our arms. How could it be otherwise? Husbands and fathers, sons and brothers were in the army. It was a sectional war. The news of victory sent a thrill of joy through every heart—of defeat, threw sadness over every countenance. It is strange, Northern men cannot all see and acknowledge, that such men as remained in the South during the war, and now declare they were Union men all the time, were either false to the South then, else they are false to the North now.

But then, again, it is said, the South presents a spectacle never before witnessed Her people come up all at once, as it were, from the battle field, and declare their purpose to be loyal citizens hereafter.—This is inexplicable; and yet it is easy of explanation. No people ever had a greater confidence in their generals; as long as Lee and Johnston said "fight" they were ready to fight. When they said "surrender," they knew all was lost, and that further resistance would be madness. They could do but one of two things abandon their country or obey the laws of the United States. They made up their minds, without hesitation and their unexampled unanimity.

I know the people the South. They will go back into the Union with manly dignity and honest purpose faithfully to maintain and obey the laws. Fellow citizens, we have no other country. True, we came out of the late terrible conflict exhausted and impoverished, and many of our brave men gone to return no more. But all is not lost. Our honor is untarnished, and our valor can never be questioned For the last four years, the two sections have stood up against each other in deadly array. We must hereafter live together as one people. Our peculiar views have not prevailed, and war has removed one of the chief causes of former excitement and irritation.

If, heretofore, the North has abused us, so have we abused them—if our sons fell on the battle-field so did theirs—if they won victories, so did we. If, finally, they overcame us, it was because of greater numbers and resources, and we lost none of their respect or admiration when we surrendered to their innumerable and serried columns. If we believe that we were oppressed, so do they believe that we attempted to break up the Union without cause. Let us, therefore, bury all hates and enmities. The past is beyond our control. The future is before us. Let us rise to the dignity of patriots—kindle anew the love of country, and, not heeding the jeers or taunts of such as may continue to revile us, let it be our earnest desire and constant aim to aid in rendering our land prosperous and happy.

The Judge next advises his late constituents (and it must be remembered that they were the largest slaveholding constituency in Virginia) to treat them like slaves, with the greatest kindness, and to confer upon them the right to testify in the Courts, and every other right of citizenship, except that of suffrage; and this being done, he thinks that most of them will do fair work, but believes, nevertheless, that extermination is the inevitable destiny of the race.

He thus concludes his admirable address:

We cannot escape the responsibilities of our situation, and I have attempted to indicate the spirit and temper in which we should meet them. I know that our motives have been and will be assailed—our actions misrepresented. Let all this pass. I have yet to meet the first intelligent Southern man who does not feel bound by his oath of allegiance to render faithful obedience to the laws and authority of the United States. Nor have I met one who has the least idea of future resistance to the Government—What more can we do?

In looking back into the history of the last thirty years, and carefully considering the elements which have been at work—observing how, day after day, the breach was widening and deepening between the free and the slave States, and finally, ascertaining a fixed purpose, on the part of the South, to be satisfied with nothing less than separate independence, and a no less settled purpose on the part of the free States, under no circumstances to permit a dismemberment of the Union, I am persuaded that the conflict was "irrepressible," and that sooner or later, the passions and prejudices of our people having become implacable, war was "inevitable." And now that the strife is over, for one I can say, that I would not restore slavery if I could. For, with my convictions, I should, by doing so, be only preparing for my children or grandchildren, scenes of blood and carnage, not less appalling than those through which we have just passed. No! slavery has been abolished, and no matter how unwisely done, let it remain forever irrevocable.

Immediately after the surrender of our armies, some of our ardent, impatient young men, chafling under defeat, spoke of removing to Brazil, and others to Mexico, and joining the French army. It required but a short time to dissipate such visionary ideas.—Who, that desires peace and order, would exchange the South, impoverished as she is, for Brazil? And as for France, what claim has she upon the affections or sympathies of the Southern people? For four years were we struggling for life, and she stood off, not even raising her voice, but, like Great Britain, ignoring her whole previous history. The South is under obligations to no other Government, and I rejoice at it. Our family quarrel is over. If, in a contest between sections on our own soil, such resources, power, courage and endurance have been exhibited as caused the world to look on with wonder and amazement, what shall be our power when, hereafter, we are harmonious and united!

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that so far as my observation has extended, there is no disposition on the part of the Government to be harsh or vindictive.—President Johnson is inflexible in maintaining the authority of the United States, and requires unequivocal evidence that the South accepts the issue of the war in good faity. I believe that his purpose is to be just to all sections of the country. The South having surrendered to the arms of the Government, cannot expect more than he is willing to concede, and it seems to me no just man can ask more of her than he has required If this be so, then should he receive the cordial support of the whole country.

THOS. S. GHOLSON.

PETERSBURG, Va, Sept [illegible]865.

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October 11, 1865. 1modpd-116.

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JOHN A. BRADSHAW.
JOHN D. BROWN,
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A CARD.

I have formed a new copartnership with the above named gentlemen, for the purpose of doing a Merchandising business in this place, and hope that my long experience in the business both as buyer and seller, will be some advantage to my old customers, if they will give me a call. Very respectfully,

JOHN D BROWN.

Salisbury, Oct. 11, 1865. tf0119

A lot of Classical Books for Sale by
BLACKWOOD & CO.

Websters' (unabridged) Dictionary, Grooes Greek and English Dictionary, Anthons Anabasis, Herodotus by Johnson, 2 Bullions Greek Grammars, Bullions Greek reader, Anthons Latin, English and English Latin Dictionary, Coopers Virgle, Ciceros orations, by Bulion, Loomis Algebra, do. Geometry, Emersons Arithmatic, Comstocks Philosophy, Harts class book of Poetry, Futon & Eastmon book keeping, single and double entry, Odd Fellow's Manuel, Hanes' school for the flute. 2td119

THE SACRED DEAD.

During the War the Graves of many have been unmarked owing to the impo ty of procuring proper

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We will also contract for all kinds of

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REFERS TO—Geo. W. Mordicai, Raleigh; H. M. Heck, do; Editor *Union Banner*, Salisbury.

Oct. 6, 1865 d3mo116

Executors' Notice.

THE subscribers having on the first Monday of ugust, 1865, taken Letters Testamentary, according to law, on the estate of Dr. Sam'l Kerr, deceased, hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

Debtors to said estate will also please make immediate settlement.

HENRY ROSSIGNOL,
JO T. BARNES,
Executors of Dr. Sam. Kerr.

1mod105

LOCAL.

A Perversion of History.

Judge Warren stated substantially the other day, in the debate on the new Ordinance, (which as it denies we were ever out, but always stuck close to the Union,) we shall dub it the "new patent adhesive Ordinace"—that the Secessionists compelled Union men to swallow secession, and, therefore, they must now swallow anything Union men offer them, that they showed no courtesy then, and the Unionists should not now. "An eye for an eye." This is not stating the matter accurately or fairly. The Ordinance of May 20th 1861, professed simply to repeal that of 1789 and did not declare on its face the doctrine of secession and was equivocal. The secessionists treat it as an act of secession, the others as an act of Revolution,—*both agreed that it attempted separation.* We are not aware of a single instance in which the sceccession party attempted to force a vote on a declaration of principles, but if we are not very much mistaken Judge Warren, himself, offered a resolution, when the State went into the Confederacy, *declaring the right of secession.* If we are in error in this matter, we shall rectify it when shown.

STEWART AND COLE.

At the last accounts received from these gentlemen, they were rolling in downy beds, and killing themselves (don't anticipate sympathising reader) *by inches*, eating oyesters, fish and other nice and temping dishes, at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, (card found in another column?) We hope if these few lines should meet S's. eye, he will return at once and relieve his sorrowing "*pro tem.*"

The "Prince" is in his element—we hope he will gain his castle "by the lake of Como," even a pond would do, rather than miss—as to the Pauline to fill up the scene, he has but to drop his handkerchief.

THE DUST, THE DUST.

The smallest size kitten can't walk across the street without kicking up a cloud of dust.

It is in your clothes, in your hair, in your houses, everywhere.

This continued dry weather, we are apprehensive will produce the fly in the sown wheat, and we suppose will delay many, as the ground is past ploughing, we suppose, even with a coulter.

JACOB, THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

We thought Jacob had nothing but flour to sell, but having occasion to call we found he had lots, yes, lots of nice—we won't tell you what. Go and see and smell and taste

"Oh it's goot lager bier, it's nisht lager bier,
Oh! Dare's noting in d's worl like de shinny lager bier."

Teachers Coming.

We understand that two young ladies of Northern birth and education, will arrive to-day to engage in the instruction of the Freedmen at their camp.

Col. Packard.

We regret to lean that this very valuable officer, and estimable gentleman, has been relieved from the command of this Post, and detailed on a Grand Court Martial now in session at Raleigh. He comes up to that standard of the men styled in the old Masonic books "good men and true."

THE TEMPORARY EDITOR

Will retire from the editorial control after this issue.

PERSONAL.

We are gratified to know that Mr. W. H. Worden has received the appointment of Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the sub-district comprising the counties of Iredell, Alexander and Catawba. This is an excellent appointment, as the entire people of Rowan, with whom he has transacted business, will testify. Mr. Worden is succeded at this place by Mr. McFarland, whom we lern to be a good officer.

NEW GOODS.

We call special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Bradshaw, Brown & Co. This firm has an excellent lot of goods which they mean to sell upon the most reasonable terms. Mr. Brown is the oldest merchant of the place, and is widely known as a gentleman of fair business capacity, of worth and integritegrity. The firm deserves success.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

BY CHAS. J. DUPHNY.

Life is but a fleeting dream,
Care destroys the zest of it;
Swift it glideth like a stream—
Mind you make the best of it!
Talk not of your weary woes,
Troubles, or the rest of it;
If we have but brief repose,
Let us make the best of it!

If your friend has got a heart,
There's something fine in him;
Cast away his darker part,
Cling to what's divine in him.
Friendship is our best relief—
Make no heartless jest of it.
It will brighten every grief,
If we make the best of it.

Happiness despises state;
'Tis no sage experiment,
Simply that the wise and great
May have joys and merriment;
Rank is not its spell reigned—
Money's not the lest of it,
But a calm, contented mind,
That will make the best of it.

Tr
usting in the power above,
InWhich, sustaining all of us
one common band of love,
WBindeth great and small of us,
hatsoever may befall—
S. rr ows or the rest of it—
We shall overcome them all,
If we make the best of it.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

C. J. GRASS,

WITH Chambers & Gabler's Piano Manufactory, New York City, will *tune regulate and repair Pianos* at Salisbury, for a few days only.

Orders can be left at the Howerton (Boyden) House, Salisbury. [3td-115]

RUNAWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON SUNDAY the 20th August 1865. Thomas L. Bowling, aged 19 years, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion and at the same time, Hubard Eugene Bowling, aged 15 years. If said boys fail to return to my service, this notice is designed to secure me against any claims they may hereafter set up against me.

ROBT. A. AREY.

[pd 3td-115]

Northern Flour for Sale

I hav a lot of fresh Northern FLOUR at $6 50 per 100 pounds. Call at my place, near the Railroad Ticket Office. JACOB MILLER.

Also, six horses and a spring wagon for sale.

Oct 7th, 1865 d9tpd

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantau making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors Teas, Coffee, Sugar, assorted Groceries, Fish and PROVISIONS,

CRAVEN STREET,

(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOK,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices.

C. C. THOMAS, with
C. W. R. & Co.
September 29, 1865, 3mosd108

Blossom Brothers.

(SUCCESSORS TO BEJ. BLOSSOM & SON,)

Commission Merchants,

Cotton, Naval Stores, Grain, Tobacco, Yarns, Sheetings, &c,

159 Front Street,

CHAS. W. BLOSSOM,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, } NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made on consignments, on receipt of Bill of Lading.

References—The Bank of N.C., and other Banks at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Tarboro, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Wadesboro.

A. M. McPHEETERS, Raleigh, N. C.,
Will forward to us, through that place, (*free of forwarding commission,*) paying railroad freight, to any shipping port.
J. R. BLOSSOM & CO, Wilmington, N. C.,
GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Washington, N. C.,
S. T. JONES & CO., Newbern, N. C.,
HENRY GHISELIN, Norfolk, Va.,
Will forward produce to us, *free of forwarding commission,* except on naval stores and grain, by steamer or sailing vessel, as shippers may direct; and, when desired, will pay taxes, &c., at the shipping ports.

N. B.—Consignments to us are covered by Fire and Marine Insurance, as soon as freighted, from all places on all Railroads and Rivers in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and from all shipping rts. through to New York, whether advice of shipnt is received or not. 109 3mod&w7

PETERSBURG, Va.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Planters of North Carolina, that he has established himself in Petersburg, in the

Commission and Forwarding Business

having a large and commodious Ware-house, he is prepared to receive goods on CONSIGNMENT, or to be FORWARDED. He will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and Tobacco, and other country produce. He begs to refer to

Rev. Dr. ALEX. WILSON, Alamance Co.
Maj J. W. WILSON, } Salisbury.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & LAURENS, }
Messrs. BAKER, WOMBLE & Co., } Raleigh,
Mr. JORDAN WOMBLE, }
R. L. LASSITER, Esq., Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.

Sept. 29—1mod105 GEO. V. SCOTT.

Western Democrat, and Raleigh Sentinel, publish one month and send bill to G. V. SCOTT.

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865. 877 3mod

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Importers of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

NO. 6 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour, and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1865 1mod106pd

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY, the house and lots in the North Ward of the town of Salisbury, formerly occupied by A. Myers. The dwelling house contains eight comfortable rooms. The grounds contain nearly a whole square, well and handsomely improved, comprising all necessary out-buildings.

Possession given immediately.

ALSO two fine horses for sale.

Apply to WM. MYERS.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold as the property of the State of N. Carolina, at 10 o'clock, on THURSDAY the 5th of October, in front of McCubbins, Foster & Co's brick ware house, a large lot of Grain and Grass Scythes, damaged by fire, one pair of Mules Wagon and Harness.

A. C. COWLES,
State Agent

Sept. 29, 1865. 4td109

ARRIVING DAILY.

AT

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

A large assortment of

GROCERIES.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

DRY GOODS,
DYE STUFFS PAINTS & GLASS
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, Glass Ware, &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

This is one of the finest assortments ever brought to this market.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

AGREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4-pd

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited, and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87

SPRAGUE BROTHERS

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, SALISBURY, N. C.

Oct. 3 1865—3modpd111

THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, N. C.

IS offered for RENT, for further particulars, apply to J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1865—dtf 112

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where his extensive acquaintance has enabled him to purchase at the lowest figures, a large and elegant assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES &c.

which he is enabled to sell at low prices for

CASH.

His Stock selected with reference to taste, neatness and durability, consists of every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

Hats, Hose, Handkerchiefs

Hoop-Skirts

Combs and

Brushes

and in fact everything needed about a

LADY'S TOILET.

Gents Dress Goods,

Ready-made Clothing,

Congress Gaiters and

SHIRTS,

Blank Books, Paper, Valises, Crockery of all descriptions, Hardware, French MUSTARD, old Cognag Brandy, Plantation Bitters, a lot of Wines for Medical purposes,

Buckets,

Shoe Brushes,

Looking Glasses,

Slates and Pencils,

Brooms and Brushes,

Ladies Shawls

BROGANS,

and a lot of

YANKEE NOTIONS, CANDIES

AND

CONFECTIONERIES.

And yet the half has not been told. COME AND SEE—it will do your eyes good, and costs nothing, and if you buy it will cost next to nothing.

COUNTRY BARTER

and PRODUCE of every kind taken in exchange for GOODS

SPECIE and BANK NOTES taken at market rates in exchange for Goods.

Country Merchants

Will be supplied with stocks of goods at a moderate advance on New York prices.

W. H. HOWERTON,

BOYDEN HOUSE STORE.

Sept. 28, 1865. 3mod108

OLD TIMES COME AGAIN

McCUBBIN FOSTER & CO.

HAVE just received at the OLD STAND of Murphy & Co., a very large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Drugs, Paints and Oils

Book paper Smith Tools Carpenter's Tools, &c.

The ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,

GROCERIES

of all kinds, in short, everything the country needs, all of which was bought for CASH and will be sold for

CASH AND PRODUCE,

at the lowest market prices. They invite all their old friedds to give them a call.

Salisbury, Sept. 29, 1865.—1wd109—4tw7

Old Myerfield alive yet!

BEEF and

MUTTON

THERE will be rresh BEEF and MUTTON at the Market House every evening, from 4 to 6 o'clock

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Thursday the 26th of OCTOBER (inst.,) I will sell at public sale at the late residence of Adam Trexler, deceased, the following property, to wit: A large quantity of CORN, 4 MULES, some CATTLE and HOGS, a quantity of HAY and FODDER, some WHEAT and FLOUR, and a quantity of MOLASSES (or Sorghum.) Farming Tools and Harness, together with all the Household and Kitchen furniture.

ALSO,

A lot of LUMBER, and numerous articles too tedious to mention. Terms made kown at sale.

W. R. FRALEY,
Special Adm'r.

Oct. 4th—42t112w2t8

Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Farm known as "the Graham place," located in Rowan Co, on Third Creek some 3½ miles from Third Creek Depot, containing 660 acres

This farm has an abundance of timber and woodland, is well watered, having thereon four good springs, and easily devisable into two Farms, as it formerly was. It has about 60 or 75 acres of rich bottom land, all of which will make productive meadow or grass land—also several orchards. Its improvements consists of two dwelling houses and the usual farm buildings.

JOHN WASHINGTON.
Salisbury, N. C.

[tfw-1]

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly—63—

THE DRUG STORE

BURBANK, GALLAGHER, AND MORRIS.

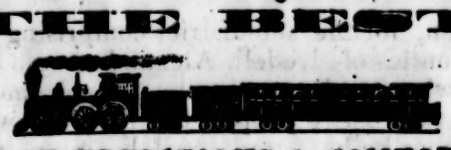
HAVE a large and select stock of

Drugs & Medicines,

At their Store Main Street, opposite Murphy's Block

ALSO, a select assortment of articles for the TOILET, *Cosmetique* and perfumery, Extracts, Eau de Cologne, Brushes and Combs, and a great variety other things for ornament and use. 3mod109

THE BEST



MOST EPEDITIOUS & COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE TO THE NORTHERN CITIES.

VIA

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD,

Petersbury & Weldon Railroad,

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

PASSENGERS by this line will leave Charlotte at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m Leave Raleigh 5 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 12 a m, and leave Gaston 1 p m arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p m, and leave that night for Richmond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 11 a m, Leave Gaston 11 a m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p m, and 6 a m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on Sunday

E. WILKES,
Eng, and Sup't N C R R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Sup't Petersburg and Weldon R R.

dtf110

Come one Come all to the STORE

OF

A J MOCK & CO

NO. 4 GRANITE ROW, MAIN STRFET.

WHERE we are now daily opening a large and well selected stock of GOODS.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

A fine assortment of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, FURS and HOOP-SKIRTS.

Full line of domestic goods such as PRINTS, DELAINES, POPLINS, etc.

Elegant assortment of gentlemen's HATS, SHOES CLOTHES, BOOTS and DRESS GOODS, also, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES and SOLE LEATHER.

And in fact everything that can be found in a first class establishment, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, for cash or produce at wholesale and retail. 3mod109

LOOK OUT.

Salisbury Sept. 28th 1865.

ALL persons in the Counties of Rowan, Mecklenburg, Iredell and Yadkin, who my be in possession of any Quarter Master's or Commissary stores or other property belong to the State of North Carolina, or who may be in possession of information which may lead to the recovery of any and all such property, are requested to report the same to me or in my absence to R J. West, sub-Agent, to the end that it may be properly accounted for and the proceeds thereof paid into the State Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Provisional Government of North Carolina. Every honest tax-payer is interested in this matter, and will, I hope, co-operate with me in the collection of all such property.

☞ Office for the present, McCubbins, Foster & Co's counting room.

A C. COWLES,
State Agent.

7td109

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

☞ Orders solicited for the purchase of goods ☜

79 Pearl Street, N. Y.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Sam'l. G. Murphy, " "
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

July 5-66m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon, hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m, 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentmen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campnell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" Serie of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

Strayed or Stolen

TAKEN from the street, near Rev. J. Rumple's residence on the 21st inst., a dark chesnut horse, with a McClelan saddle. A liberal reward will be given for his return to this office and no questions asked. tfd103

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school.

Salisbury, Sept 11, 1865. 2twd2w